

SPECIAL DAYS IN ADAR

"When Adar comes in, we increase in joy."
[Ta'anis29a]

Shevat 30/February 21/Tuesday
First Day Rosh Chodesh Adar

Adar 1/February 22/Wednesday

Beginning of the plague of darkness.

Yahrtzeit of **R. Avraham Ibn Ezra**, commentator on Chumash, 4924 (1164).

Tosfos Yom Tov Purim: **Rabbi Yom Tov Lipmann Heller**, author of Tosfos Yom Tov on the Mishnah, established the day of his installation as Rav of Cracow in 5403 (1643) as his private Purim.

Yahrtzeit of **R. Shabsai HaKohen Katz**, (the "Shach") author of Sifsei Kohen on Shulchan Aruch, 5422 (1662).

"...The Alter Rebbe said all the authors of Sefarim until the "Taz" and the "Shach", and them included, wrote their works with Ruach HaKodesh..." [HaYom Yom, Shevat 6].
"And similarly it says so in Sh'eiris Yisroel (of R. Yisroel Dov of Vilednik), D'rush L'Sukos, in the name of the Ba'al Shem Tov." [Likutei Sichos, Vol. 12, p. 70, Note 5]

Damascus blood libel, 5600 (1840).

Adar 2/February 23/Thursday

Yahrtzeit of **Reb Yisroel Alter of Ger**, known as the Beis Yisroel, 5737, 1977. See Far-



brenge Parshas Tetzaveh, Shushan Purim 5737, where the Rebbe spoke about the connection between Lubavitch and Ger.

Adar 3/February 24/Friday

Second Beis HaMikdash completed, in 3412 (349 BCE) [Ezra 6:16]. The Eastern wall had on it the image of Shushan, the capital of the Persian Empire, which ruled Eretz Yisrael in the first years of the Second Beis HaMikdash. [Midos 2:4]

Purim of Amzslav, 5604 (1844).

Many communities celebrated their own private Purims (with the reading their own Megillos) when saved by HaShem from evil decrees. Many of them were in Adar.

Yahrtzeit of **R. Mordechai Yaffe**, author of Sef'er Halevushim, 5372 (1612).

Adar 4/February 25/Shabbos

R. Meir (MaHaRaM) of Rotenburg's body was released for burial in 5067 (1307) fourteen years after his death in the fortress of Ensisheim. He was buried in the old Jewish cemetery of Worms. Next to him was buried R. Alexander Susskind Wimpfen, who gave away his entire fortune to ransom the body. Both graves miraculously escaped Nazi ravaging of the cemetery.

Adar 6/February 27/Monday

Moshe Rabbeinu completed his review of the Torah, 2488 (1273 BCE). [Seder Olam Rabah]

Birthday of **R. Menachem Mendel**, son of the Rebbe MaHaRaSh, 5627 (1867). He was born within the year of the Tzemach Tzedek's passing, and named for him.

Yahrtzeit of **R. Shmaryahu Gurary**, oldest son-in-law of the Frierdiker Rebbe, brother-in-law of the Rebbe and Executive Director of Yeshiva Tomchei Tmimim, 5749 (1989).

Adar 7/February 28/Tuesday

Birthday of **Moshe Rabbeinu**, in 2368 (1393 BCE) ([Sotah 12b] and his Yahrtzeit in 2488 (1273 BCE). [Kidushin 38a]

On the day of his passing, he said "Shiras Ha'azinu" to the B'nei Yisrael, [Ibn Ezra, Devarim 32:48], gave them his final blessing, and wrote thirteen Sifrei Torah, one for each Shevet and one for the Mishkan.

The Mon stopped falling that day. [Kidushin 38a]

" . . . When Haman drew lots to determine the date to destroy the Jews he was happy when he drew Adar, the month of Moshe's death, not realizing it was also the month of his birth." [Megillah 13b]

In many communities, this day is the annual holiday and dinner of the Chevrah Kadisha Burial Societies

(sometimes preceded by a fast and Selichos) because Hashem Himself buried Moshe Rabbeinu, freeing the Chevrah Kadisha that day. (The Chabad custom is Kislev 15, based on the Minhag of Lithuania.)

The custom of the Chabad Rebbeim is not to say Tachnun on Adar 7. [Sefer Haminhagim]

All copies of the Talmud in France were seized on Shabbos, 5000 (1240).

Yahrtzeit of **R. Shlomoh Efraim**, of Luntshits, author of Kli Yakar, 5379 (1619).

First auto-de-fe of the Spanish Inquisition, Seville, Spain, 5241 (1481). (The last auto-de-fe was on Adar 24, 5559 [1799].)

Adar 9/March 2/Thursday

First controversy of **Beis Hilel** and **Beis Shamai**, [Megilas Ta'anis].

The Frierdiker Rebbe arrived in America, escaping the invasion of Poland, 5700 (1940). That day he founded Yeshivah Tomchei Tmimim in the United States.

On that day he said the well known verse "America is nisht andresh," America is not different. The Frierdiker Rebbe started this mission right away, by establishing a Yeshivah that day!

Adar 10/March 3/Friday

Purim of Povidl (Bohemia), 5491 (1731).

First day of Learning at Yeshiva Tomchei Tmimim in America at Congregation Oneg Shabbos, Brooklyn, 5700 (1940).

Adar 11/March 4/Shabbos—Parshas Zachor

The Megillah can be read from the eleventh through the sixteenth. [Mishnah, Megillah 1:1]

Yahrtzeit of **R. Mordechai Posner**, brother of the Al-

ter Rebbe, 5583 (1823). He was the Rav of Ursha and a great Gaon; he helped the Alter Rebbe establish the Chadorim, the study groups of the Alter Rebbe's disciples in Liozna, and helped prepare the Alter Rebbe's Shulchan Aruch for publication.

Yahrtzeit of **R. Chaim Yosef David Azulai, ("ChiDA")**, 5566 (1806). A Halachist and Kabbalist, historian and bibliographer, he was close with the students of the Ba'al Shem Tov and the Mezritcher Magid who came to Eretz Yisrael, and cites their teachings and practices in his many Sefarim.

Yahrtzeit of **R. Avraham Bornstein of Sochachov**, author of Avnei Nezer, 5670 (1910).

Yahrtzeit of **R. Yosef Rozin**, the Gaon of Rogatchov, author of Tzofnas Pane'ach, 5696 (1936). He gave Semichah to the Rebbe. [Introduction to HaYom Yom]

Adar 12/March 5/Sunday

Dedication of Beis HaMikdash built by Herod, 3750 (11 BCE).

Adar 13/March 6/Monday

Ta'anis Esther - Fast day

Yom Nikanor: **Yehudah HaMacabi** defeated the Syrian general Nikanor, (161 BCE). [Megilas Ta'anis]

Yahrtzeit of **R. Yehudah HaChassid**, author of Sefer Chassidim, 4977 (1217).

"...It's known of the Roke'ach, and R. Yehudah HaChassid and their circle, that they were men of very great miracles." [Sefer HaChakirah, Eidus HaShem, of the Tzemach Tzedek]

"...Of him it was said that if he were in the time of the Amoraim, he'd be a great Amora, and if in the days of the Tanaim, a great Tana, and if in the days of the Neviim, he'd be a great Navi..."[Sichah, Tamuz 14, 5716]

Adar 14/March 7/Tuesday

Happy Purim!

The Jews of Achashverosh's empire miraculously survived the threat of annihilation. (Esther 9:21)

Today, thirty days before Pesach we start to study Hilchos Pesach. (Alter Rebbe's Shulchan Aruch, Hilchos Pesach, 429:1)

If you leave on a trip today (and won't be back before Pesach) you must do Bedikas Chometz without a Brochah. (Alter Rebbe's Shulchan Aruch, Hilchos Pesach, 436:1)

We stop eating (Kosher for Pesach) Matzah thirty days before Pesach. (Igros Kodesh Vol VIII of the Rebbe p. 319)

Bris of Moshe Rabbeinu.

Yahrtzeit of R. Ze'ev Volf of Zhitomer, student of the Mezritcher Magid, author of Or HaMeir, 5560 (1800).

"...The Tzemach Tzedek cites him in Or HaTorah, and explains and comments on his words." [Sichah, Shabbos Chazon, 5734]

"We have heard that he once visited the Alter Rebbe." [Beis Rebbe]

Adar 15/March 8/Wednesday

Shushan Purim

Agrippa I began construction of a gate for the wall of Yerushalayim, 3802 (42), once a holiday. [Megilas Ta'anis]

Adar 16/March 9/Thursday

The **Fierdiker Rebbe** received American citizenship at 770, by special legislation of Congress, 5709 (1949). He said a Sichah and signed the documents.

Yahrtzeit of **Reb Menachem Alter of Ger**, known as the P'nei Menachem in 5756, 1996. He was in Yechidus with the Rebbe many times, and participated in Siyu-me'i HaRambam.

Adar 18/March 11/Shabbos - Parhas Parah

Yahrtzeit of **R. Alexander Ziskind of Horodna**, author of Yesod V'Shores Ha'Avodah, 5554 (1794).

"...The Tzemach Tzedek told his sons that the Alter Rebbe met one time with the Rav HaTzadik, author of Yesod V'Shores Ha'Avodah." [Beis Rebbe]

"...He wanted to come to the Mezritcher Magid, but he told him that he didn't need this, as he'd already attained the way of Chassidus. If he joined the Chassidim, those opposed to them wouldn't accept his influence... He visited the Maggid on the Shabbos before the Maggid's passing." [Introduction to 1971 edition of Yesod V'Shores Ha'Avodah]

Yahrtzeit of **R. Avrohom Dovid Lavut**, the great-great-grandfather of the Rebbe, author of Kav Naki, Beis Aharon, and Shaar Hakollel, a great Chassid of the Tzemach Tzedek and the Rebbe MaHaRaSh, Rav of Nikolayev, 5650 (1890).

"...The (Friediker) Rebbe, my father-in-law of blessed memory, mentioned to the administration of Kehoth the necessity to reprint the Sefer Kav Naki...". [Introduction of the Lubavitcher Rebbe to Kav Naki]

Adar 20/March 13/Monday

Choni Hame'agel's prayer for rain was answered (Megilas Ta'anis): "Once most of Adar went by and it didn't rain. They sent for Choni Hame'agel. He prayed but the rains didn't come. He drew a circle and stood in it, and said, "Master of the World, Your sons have turned to me; I swear in Your great name that I won't move from here until You have pity on Your sons". The rains came down. [Ta'anis23a]

Purim of Frankfurt (Fettmilch), 5376 (1616).

Yahrtzeit of **R. Yoel Sirkes, (the "BaCh")**, author of Bayis Chodosh on the Tur, 5400 (1640).

"...The BaCh was a known Kabbalist, as we see how he writes about Birchos HaTorah, about Torah Lishmah, and uses expressions that are found only in Chassidus." [Sichah, Adar 16, 5724]

The Ba'al Shem Tov once said concerning the issur of Chodosh (to be careful with yoshon) in our times, outside of the Land of Israel, that we can rely on the BaCh who permits it, and is lenient regarding this issue. Why? The greatness of the BaCh is such that, gehinom was cooled off for 40 days (according to the Ba'al Shem Tov) in his honor.

There is a story told about the Tzemach Tzedek regarding this issue. Someone asked him about Chodosh, and he said there are certain people who are lenient and they rely on the BaCh and he is someone we can rely on because gehinom was cooled off for 60 days (according to the Tzemach Tzedek) before he passed through.

Why did the BaCh have to pass through? One of the reasons a Tzaddik may have to pass through, is to pull out Neshomos that are there. *Otzar Minhagei Chabad, p. 260 See also, Sicha, Acharon Shel Pesach 5740 (1980)*

Adar 21/March 14/Tuesday

Purim of Narbonne, 4496 (1236). Oldest recorded private Purim.

Yahrtzeit of **R. Elimelech of Lizhensk**, author of Noam Elimelech, colleague of the Alter Rebbe, 5546 (1786).

...Once the Alter Rebbe met a Rav, who said he had a Sefer called Noam Elimelech, which he kept under a bench, and wanted to know about its author. The Alter Rebbe said, "The author is such that if you put him under the bench, too, he wouldn't say anything either." [Beis Rebbe]

Adar 23/March 16/Thursday

The Mishkan was assembled and disassembled for seven days until the Chanukas HaMishkan, 2449 (1312 BCE). [BaMidbar Raba, 13, Yerushalmi, Yoma 1:1]

Beginning of Consecration of **Aharon and his sons** as Kohanim, 2449 (1312 BCE). [VaYikra 8:1, Rashi]

Dedication of Second Beis HaMikdash (516 BCE).

Yahrtzeit of **R. Yitzchok Meir Alter of Ger**, author of Chidushei HaRiM, 5626 (1866).

Adar 25/March 18/Shabbos - Parshas Hachodesh

Shabbos Chazak

Shabbos Mevorchim

First day of Creation, according to **R. Yehoshua**. [Rosh HaShanah 19a]

Yahrtzeit of **R. Avraham Gershon Ashkenazi of Kitov**, brother-in-law of the Ba'al Shem Tov, 5521 (1761).

Birthday of **Rebbetzin Chayah Mushka**, of blessed memory, wife of the Rebbe, 5661 (1901).

Adar 27/March 20/Monday

Yehoyachin released from Babylonian prison upon the death of Nevuchadnetzar, after thirty-six years of imprisonment. [Seder Olam Raba]

Yahrtzeit of **Tzidkiyahu**, last king of Yehudah, who died in captivity, in Bavel, 3364 (396 BCE).

Yahrtzeit of **R. Immanuel Chai Ricci**, Kabbalist, author of Mishnas Chassidim, 5503 (1743).

“...My great-uncle, the Gaon R. Yehudah Leib, told me in the name of [the Alter Rebbe] that he was extremely meticulous about this because it was brought in the Mishnas Chassidim...” [Tzemach Tzedek, Piskei Dinim, Yoreh Deah, 116]

Adar 28/March 21/Tuesday

Once a holiday, commemorating the rescinding of the Roman decree against Bris, Torah and Shabbos, through the efforts of **R. Yehudah b.**

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Shamua and his colleagues. [Megilas Ta'anis, Rosh Hashanah 19a]

Purim Mitzrayim.

Yahrtzeit of **R. Moshe HaKohen Hornstein**, son-in-law of the Rebbe MaHaRaSh, 5701 (1941). He married the Rebbetzin Chayah Mushka, the Rebbe MaHaRaSh's youngest daughter.

Adar 29/March 22/ Wednesday

Yahrtzeit of **R. Yekusiel Zalman**, son-in-law of the Mittlerer Rebbe, 5627 (1867) and grandson of R. Levi Yitzchak of Berditchev. (His father, Rabbi Yosef Bunim, was the son-in-law of Rabbi Levi Yitzchak.)

R. Yekusiel Zalman married Rebbetzin Beila, daughter of the Mittlerer Rebbe. Their marriage was celebrated in Zhlobin.

The Chasidim tell many stories about this marriage, known as "the great marriage of Zhlobin," for no less a reason than that the grandparents of the newlyweds, the Alter Rebbe and Rabbi Levi Yitzchak, participated in the event.

The town of Zhlobin had the privilege of hosting this wedding by virtue of its geographical situation, half-way between Liadi, where the Alter Rebbe lived, and Berditchev, home of Rabbi Levi Yitzchak.

Nisan 1/March 23/Thursday

Rosh Chodesh Nisan

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PURIM LAWS & CUSTOMS

MONDAY NIGHT - TUESDAY / MARCH 6-7

Ta'anis Esther

13 Adar/March 6/Monday

Ta'anis Esther commemorates the three days Esther and the people of Shushan fasted in Nisan. [Esther, 3:12, 4:16]

It also commemorates the day the Jews fasted and prayed to Hashem when they defended themselves on the thirteenth of Adar. [Esther, 9:1-2]

All men and women must fast, except pregnant or nursing women, or people feeling ill. Consult a Rav if necessary.

Shachris:

The Shliach Tzibur says Aneinu in the Repetition of the Sh'moneh Esrei. We say Selichos, the long Avinu Malkeinu, and read from the Torah.

Machatzis HaShekel:

Before Mincha we give the equivalent of a Machatzis HaShekel (half shekel) to commemorate the silver half Shekel Jews gave in the Beis Hamikdash. They gave it in Adar so that by Nisan they could purchase the Communal Sacrifices (Korbonos Tzibur) for the year.

It's customary to give **3** half dollars, since Parshas Shekalim mentions the Machatzis HaShekel three times.

The obligation begins at age twenty (according to

some opinions thirteen). Some give on behalf of their wife and children. Once you begin to give for a child, you must give for them every year, until they give for themselves.

If you didn't give it on Ta'anis Esther, you may still do so before the Megillah reading on Purim Day.

Minchah:

We read the Torah and Haftorah for a fast day. We say Aneinu in Shemoneh Esrei at Shema Koleinu. We don't say Tachnun and Avinu Malkeinu.

PURIM

ADAR 14/MARCH 6-7

MONDAY NIGHT - TUESDAY

All men and women are obligated in the five major Mitzvos:

1. Listen To The Reading Of The Megillah

Men and women are obligated to hear the Megillah twice, once at night and once by day.

It's preferable to hear the Megillah in Shul.

It's customary to bring even small children to Shul to hear the Megillah reading (if they won't disturb).

The Ba'al Koreh should be well versed in the laws of Megillah.

Before reading the Megillah, the Ba'al Koreh (and listeners with Kosher Megillahs) fold the Megillah into thirds.

The Ba'al Koreh says three Brochos for us.

We stand for the Brochos.

Don't answer "Baruch Hu U'Varuch Shemo". **Do** say Amen after each Brochoh.

The Ba'al Koreh says the Brochos with the intention that he's saying the Brochos and reading the Megillah for all listeners. **We** have in mind, when hearing the Brochoh and the reading of the Megillah, that we're fulfilling the Mitzvah through him.

To fulfill the Mitzvah, you must hear **every** word of the Megillah. You can't speak from the first Brochoh before the Megillah reading until after the Brochoh afterward. If you have a Kosher Megillah you may read with the Ba'al Koreh, (quietly so that others can hear the Ba'al Koreh). If you are following a printed text, don't read aloud.

The congregation says the four Pesukim of Geulah and those of Haman's ten sons; the Ba'al Koreh reads them only after the congregation finishes.

The Chabad custom is to make noise at Haman's name only when he's mentioned with a title. The Ba'al Koreh should wait for silence before continuing.

When the Ba'al Koreh reads the words "Igeres HaZos" [9:26] and "Igeres HaPurim HaZos HaSheinis" [9:29], he (and those with Kosher Megillahs) shake the Megillah.

After the Megillah, we say the Brochoh "HaRov Es Riveinu" if there's a Minyan. We say "Shoshanas Ya'akov" and roll up the Megillah.

If you read for others after you have already fulfilled the Mitzvah:

It's better that one of the listeners make the Brochos. If you're reading for women only, **they** should say the Brochoh "Leshmo'ah Megillah" instead of "Al Mikra Megillah." Say the Brochoh after the Megillah only if there's a Minyan.

2. SAY AL HANISIM

We add Al HaNisim in Shemoneh Esrei and Birchas HaMazon to thank Hashem for the miracle of Purim.

In Shemoneh Esrei:

Say Al HaNisim in the Brochoh of Modim.

If you didn't say Al HaNisim and remember it before saying Hashem's name in the Brochoh "HaTov Shimchah U'Lechah Na'eh L'Hodos," say Al HaNisim and continue from "Ve'al Kulam..."

If you already said Hashem's name, finish the Brochoh and don't say Al HaNisim.

In Birchas HaMazon:

Say Al HaNisim in the second Brochoh of Birchas HaMazon after Nodeh.

If you didn't say Al HaNisim and haven't said Hashem's name at the end of the Brochah, you can say Al HaNisim at that point.

If you've gone further, continue to "Harachamon Hu Y'zakeinu Liymos HaMoshiach," and add: "Harachamon Hu Ya'aseh Lonu Nisim Kemo She'osoh La'avoseinu Bayomim Haheim Bizeman HaZeh." and begin Al HaNisim from "Bimei Mor-

dechai.”

3. Send Mishloach Manos

On Purim Day, send a gift of at least two kinds of food that can be eaten without preparation (cakes, fruits, drinks, cooked fish or meat, etc.) to at least one friend. This demonstrates friendship and brotherhood among the Jewish people.

A man sends to a man, a woman sends to a woman, boys send to boys and girls send to girls. Children should be encouraged to send Mishloach Manos.

A mourner must send Mishloach Manos, but we don't send to him. You may send to other members of his family.

4. GIVE MATONOS L'EVYONIM

On Purim Day, give charity of at least a nominal sum to two poor people. If you can't find a poor person, set the money aside until you find one, or put it in a Pushka (charity box).

You can give to any poor person, man, woman, or a child (who understands), or a mourner. There is **no** requirement for a man to give only to a man, or a woman to a woman, etc. Giving to the poor, further demonstrates the spirit of unity among the Jewish people.

A woman should not rely on her husband to fulfill the Mitzvah for her. She should personally give Matonos L'Evyonim, and send Mishloach Manos to her friends.

Children should be encouraged to fulfill this Mitzvah. On Purim, whoever stretches out his hand and asks, should be given Tzedakah.

It's better to increase in Matonos L'Evyonim than in

Mishloach Manos and Seudas Purim. Machatzis HaShekel and (the minimum amount of) Matanos L'Evyonim may not be from Ma'aser money.

5. EAT THE FESTIVE PURIM MEAL

During the day of Purim we eat a special meal to rejoice in the Purim spirit.

PURIM NIGHT- MONDAY NIGHT

Add Al HaNisim in Shemoneh Esrei in Ma'ariv.

After Shemoneh Esrei, we say Kaddish with Tiskabel, and read the Megillah.

After the Megillah, we say Shoshanas Ya'akov, V'Atah Kadosh, Kaddish and Aleinu.

You may read the Megillah all night until dawn.

We eat a small Seudah on the night of Purim. It's correct to set the table with a tablecloth and candles to emphasize its festive nature.

Purim Day - TUESDAY

It's proper to wear Shabbos clothes on Purim.

The Mitzvos of Purim Day may be done from sunrise to sunset.

We don't say Tachnun. After Shemoneh Esrei we read from the Torah (Vayavo Amalek). If you didn't hear Parshas Zachor, have in mind the Mitzvah of remembering Amalek.

After the Torah reading, we read the Megillah. If you still need to give Machatzis HaShekel, do so before the Megillah reading.

We wear Rashi Tefillin during the reading.

When the Ba'al Koreh says the Brochah of Shehechianu before the Megillah, have in mind the Mitzvos of Purim: Mishloach Manos, Matanos L'Evyonim and Seudas Purim.

Purim is an excellent opportunity to do Mitzvoim. You can provide people in old age homes, neighbors,

and business associates with Mishloach Manos and Matanos L'Evyonim for them to give out.

Children should fulfill the Mitzvos of listening to the Megillah, Mishloach Manos, (boy to boy etc), Matanos L'Evyonim, Seudas Purim, as well as Mitzvoim.

To give Matanos L'Evyonim on Purim itself, you can deliver it, in the morning, to Rabbi Yonah Landau, 455 N. Detroit Street, or Rabbi Schochet, at the Yeshivah.

The Four Parshios

**Parshas Shekalim
Mishpatim
Shevat 27/February 18**

We read Parshas Shekalim on the Shabbos before Rosh Chodesh Adar. It talks about the Mitzvah of giving Machatzis HaShekel, the silver half-Shekel every man had to give to the Beis Hamikdash annually in Adar. The money was used to buy the communal sacrifices for the year.

**Parshas Parah
Ki Sisa
Adar 18/March 11**

We read Parshas Parah on the Shabbos before we read Parshas HaChodesh. It teaches the laws of the Parah Adumah - Red Heifer, and how it purified. Since all Jews had to purify themselves before bringing the Korban Pesach, it is read now. According to some Halachic authorities, it is a Torah obligation.

**Parshas Zachor
Tetzaveh
Adar 11/ March 4**

We read Parshas Zachor on the Shabbos before Purim. It teaches the Mitzvah to remember what Amalek did to us, and to erase their memory. We read it on the Shabbos before Purim since Haman was a descendant of Amalek. It's a Torah obligation. According to many Halachic authorities women are obligated as well as men.

**Parshas HaChodesh
Vayakhel Pekudei
Adar 25/March 18**

We read Parshas HaChodesh on the Shabbos before Rosh Chodesh Nisan, or in some years, on Shabbos Rosh Chodesh Nisan. It talks about the first commandment that HaShem gave us, how to sanctify the months, and establishing the calendar starting from Nisan, as well as the laws of Pesach.

PURIM AND YERUSHALAYIM

“...In clear, practical words: to strengthen and broaden the Purim preparations, in such a way that every Jew, will observe Purim, in the fullest degree. And of course, to make it possible for every Jew, under special conditions, (in the army, old age homes, orphanages, hospitals, or prisons) to observe Purim.

There’s another idea connected with this Purim: When Purim is on Friday, in Yerushalayim, the holiday extends to the next Sunday, as far as several aspects: seudas Purim, simchas Purim, mishloach manos, etc.

Immediately, at the beginning of exile, all Jews accepted upon themselves not to forget Yerushalayim, to remember it, to raise it above every joy. Therefore it’s appropriate and fitting for Jews - in all places - to add many aspects of celebration: In Divrei Torah, which make the heart happy (Tehillim: 19), to make Jews happy - with Ahavas Yisroel, and if appropriate or necessary, by sending mishloach manos, and matanos l’evyonim.

And especially, by gathering to strengthen Yiddishkeit, in a context of “Yerushalayim,” Yirah Sh’leima - the completeness of fear of Hashem. And especially gatherings of Jewish children, all of whom, even little babies, are members of the Army of Hashem. (Particularly, since Haman wanted to destroy “all the Jews, from young to old, babies and women, on one day.” Esther told Mordechai, “Go, gather all the Jews”, refuting Haman’s accusation that the Jews were “scattered and separated.”)

And through all this, to unite with Yerushalayim, which we face towards every day, at every prayer, as it says: “And they will pray in the direction of the city You chose,” [Melachim 1: 8:42] which He chose and gave to every Jew, forever, as an eternal inheritance.”

[From a letter of the Rebbe, Adar II, 5741]

Directives of the Rebbe for Adar - המעשה הוא העיקר

- The Rebbe encourages us to add in Simcha during the days of Adar.
- In the weeks of Parshas Terumah, Tezaveh, and Ki Sisa, we should add in learning the M’forshim concerning the building of the Mishkan and Keilim.
- During the week of Zayin Adar we should add in Torah, Tefillah and Tzedaka. The Rebbe explains to add in learning, to daven with more kavanah, and to give extra Tzedaka.
- The Rebbe encourage us to take the opportunity to do Mivtzoim on Purim. You can provide people in old age homes, neighbors, and business associates with Mishloach Manos and Matanos L’Evyonim for them to give out.
- **Children should fulfill the Mitzvos of listening to the Megillah, Mishloach Manos, (boy to boy etc), Matonos L’Evyonim, Seudas Purim, as well.**

A Freilichen Purim!!!!

Adar 5783 Calendar

Rosh Chodesh Adar Day 1
Tuesday/February 21/Shevat 30

Rosh Chodesh Adar Day 2
Wednesday/Adar 1/February 22

Terumah
Adar 4/February 25
Light Candles Friday February 24: **5:27**
Shabbos Ends: **6:30**
Last Time to Read Shema: **9:15**

Tetzaveh
Shushan Purim
Adar 11/March 4
Light Candles Friday March 3: **5:33**
Shabbos Ends: **6:36**
Last Time to Read Shema: **9:10**

Ta'anit Esther
Monday/Adar 13/March 6
Fast Begins: **4:58**
Machatzis HaShekel / Minchah
Fast Ends: **6:19**

Purim Night
Monday Night/Adar 14/March 6
Ma'ariv / Megillah Reading

Purim
Tuesday/Adar 14/March 7
Sunrise: **6:15**
Shacharis/ Megillah reading

Ki Sisa
Parshas Parah
Adar 18/ March 11
Light Candles Friday March 10: **5:39**
Shabbos Ends: **6:42**
Last Time to Read Shema: **9:04**

Vayakheil - Pekudei
Shabbos Chazak
Shabbos Mevarchim Nisan
Parshas Hachodesh
Adar 25/March 18
Light Candles Friday March 17: **6:45**
Tehillim: **8:15**
Shachris: **10:00**
Shabbos Ends: **7:48**
Last Time to Read Shema: **9:58**

Molad of Nisan
Wednesday/March 22 1:24 am + 12
Chalakim

Rosh Chodesh Nisan
Thursday/Nisan 1/ March 23